



Universe photo by Rod Chedden

Cougareat team wins pyramid race

A high noon, four-gang of 21 people squared off in the highest Court quad, some shouted a signal and ASHUY Human Pyramid Building Contest was off and running.

Three teams represented various organizations on campus, and a fourth team was put together from the paper's lunchtime crowd.

The Social Office had what appeared to be the most spirited group, but their efforts were in vain.

The Associated Students of America had the most massive effort, but however, their mass proved to be their downfall. Pro Club members were the best organized and looked promising, until something weakened in the lower structure and they fell in a heap of blonde tresses.

The winners were the ragtag assemblage from the Cougarat. They threw together their pyramid in an amazing 33.5 seconds. The winners were awarded cash prizes and paths on the back for their daring and courage.

Cougarat was on hand to oversee the fun and congratulate the winners until he fell in a second attempt around by the Pop Club and had to be dragged off the field.

The event was in a series of Homecoming activities to be held this week. Tomorrow's pyramid contest was conducted in recognition of "King Tut Day."

Today a frog jumping contest will be held at noon in the West Court. Patio in honor of Calaveras County Day.

Soaring fuel costs hike inflation rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Carter administration's hopes of holding the annual rate of inflation below a double-digit level dimmed in August as consumer prices were driven up once more by surging fuel costs.

The Labor Department said consumer prices rose 1.1 percent last month, the eighth consecutive month with an increase near or above 1 percent.

If prices in September, October, November and December continue to rise at the same rate as they have since last December, the year will end with a post-World War II record inflation rate of 13.1 percent, said Labor Department economist Patrick Jackson.

This would top the 12.2 percent record price rise, which was established from December 1973 to December 1974.

Although food prices showed no change last month, the costs of other items were driven up substantially by rapidly rising gasoline and fuel oil costs and higher interest rates.

Much of this results from the 60 percent increase in crude oil prices, imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) since the start of 1979.

The White House press office blamed OPEC for the inflation problem.

"It is to reduce our dependence on foreign oil is driven home each time the CPI comes out," the White House said in a statement.

The statement said that if it were not for rapidly rising prices for energy, food and other necessities, inflation would have risen at "a much lower—though still too high—annual rate of 8.5 percent."

The August inflation rate underscores the importance of President Carter's energy and anti-inflation programs, it said.

The rate of inflation is critical importance to Carter. Sen. Edward M.

Kennedy, D-Mass., has said the course of the economy will be a decisive factor in his decision on whether to challenge Carter for the presidency in 1980.

Kennedy was not immediately available for comment on the August price figures.

In recent days, administration spokesmen have said they expect inflation to fall below the double-digit level before the end of the year.

However, in an address here before members of the Atlanta Chapter of Commerce, Treasury Secretary G. William Miller said the rate of inflation will not drop below 4 percent until the mid-1980s.

"It would be logical that by 1985 it will be well below 1 percent," he said.

Miller said anyone who promises faster results is guilty of making "false hope."

The Consumer Price Index in August stood at 221.1, meaning that goods that cost \$100 in 1967 cost \$221.10 last month. The figure was 11.8 percent ahead of August 1978, the government report showed.

The index had risen 9 percent from December 1977 to December 1978.

Howard W. Hyatt, the Agriculture Department's chief economist, predicted that retail food prices next year will not go up quite so sharply as in 1979. He said the department is sticking with its earlier forecast that food prices this year will average about 10 percent higher than in 1978.

Church advises Salt pact delay

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, recommended Tuesday that the panel delay sending the SALT II treaty to the Senate until the U.S. is sure it can do so without Soviet troops in Cuba.

Church was reacting to a speech to the United Nations by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in which he called reports of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba a propaganda campaign "based on falsehoods."

"The artificiality of this entire course must be honestly admitted and the matter closed," said Gromyko.

Church said that "as far as I am concerned the matter can be closed" only when President Carter is able to certify to the Senate his conclusion based on his independent intelligence assessment, that these Soviet combat forces are no longer present in Cuba.

"I'm astounded," said Republican Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee. "There is simply no basis for doubting that the Russians have a fully equipped, fully manned combat force in Cuba. There is simply no doubt about it."

Baker called on President Carter to release to the public the evidence showing the presence of the Soviet troops in Cuba.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., called Gromyko's statement "a bald face lie" adding that "the SALT process has been put on ice for an indefinite period."

The furor over Gromyko's speech came not long after Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd announced to the Senate to remain calm and avoid linking Cuba and SALT.

"What all this sudden panic?" Byrd asked in a floor speech. "Why all this sudden hysteria?"

Dropping his previous insistence that he is uncommitted on the strategic arms limitation treaty, Byrd said, "I'm inclined to vote for it, but I'm not fully decided."

The West Virginia Democrat, whose support would be essential for approval of the treaty, said he will make his final decision after hearing the results of the Senate Intelligence Committee's study of whether compliance can be adequately monitored.

The intelligence panel is expected to complete its work later this week.

Protest ordinance

BY students lose homes

By PAUL WOODBURY

AS BYU students are being evicted from their Provo dwellings in are in violation of a Provo ordinance.

Students living with more than 100 in areas zoned for single family living, such as Hills or Oak Hills, are in violation of city zoning law, according to city officials. Provo City occupancy inspector, who enforces the law.

Students under eviction feel is unfair but have neither the money to fight it, said Ombudsman Lanes Nadler.

Nadler said after he receives a complaint, he attempts to verify a zoning violation exists and a personal visit. If the complaint is valid, an eviction notice is given to the landlord and the student is given 10 days to move out.

Bottoms, a student in financial planning from Olathe, Kan., was evicted last year. "I thought it was unfair since we hadn't anyone reason for complaint. I student ought to be able to live where he can afford."

On Lindsey, a staff member in the Social Dept., received an eviction 30 days ago. "The law is disruptive then it's disruptive then it's disruptive."

Tri-state commission study fallout effect

LAKE CITY (AP)—Utah Gov. J. Van Houten has joined with the governor of Arizona and Nevada in a tri-state study of the nuclear fallout on persons living in the Nevada Test Site.

The study is being conducted against the federal government, which has been accused of not having ground tests spanning the Arizona-Gov. Bruce R. Babbitt Nevada Gov. Robert F. List

Justified reason for eviction. But the assumption that a single student is a bad neighbor, until proven innocent, is how the system ought to work."

Nadler said he handles over 300 eviction cases each year. Most involve zoning violations. Although the law is fair, the landlords are usually to blame, he said.

"It's unfair when a family invests money to live in a family neighborhood and single individuals move in next door," he said.

The landlord is in error ignorant of the law, or knowingly disregards it, Nadler said. "The student gets stuck in the middle of the mess."

The burden of responsibility rests with the landlord or owner in handling zoning problems, according to Larry Curtis, assistant manager of residential housing for BYU. "The students have to take it on the nose."

Because of widely dispersed zoning

areas, off-campus housing was approved in the past and is still approved by Provo City zoning laws, Curtis said.

Recently more effort has been placed on compliance with zoning laws to approve housing, he said.

Students who are under notice of eviction can receive relocation service through the BYU housing office, and if necessary, housing will "go out personally and look for them," Curtis said.

Forced closure of Geneva alternative to demands

By BOB SALLANDER

Unreasonable EPA regulations will make Geneva Steel unprofitable and force the closure of the plant which employs over 5,000 Utah Valley residents, Geneva Works Superintendent Henry A. Huish said Tuesday.

Speaking to local businessmen and educators at Provo's annual Business Education Day convention in the SLAC ballroom, Huish said U.S. Steel would close Geneva if

the plant failed to operate in the black.

In preliminary remarks, Provo Chamber of Commerce President A. Glen Zumbrenstein said the federal government enacted 37 laws and acts between 1962 and 1974 affecting business. He said foreign governments give more support to their industries.

Huish said U.S. steel producers must compete domestically as well as with rising foreign steel industries.

"Developing nations are beginning to save the real financial and military power derived from producing steel," he said. "Their governments are beginning to subsidize their steel production."

Governmental support allows foreign producers to sell steel at a lower cost in American markets, according to Huish.

"Our own government seems either unwilling or unable to enforce Trade laws that have been on the books for many years," Huish said.

"Today's steel producer faces the pressures of increased government regulation on one hand, while combating unfairly priced foreign steel on the other."

Zumbrenstein said EPA requirements during the past 10 years have closed 15 various plants nationwide causing the loss of 23,000 jobs.

"America pays a high price for EPA rules," he said.

Huish said current negotiations with

EPA "will determine the future of Geneva. Importantly, they will decide whether or not Geneva has a future."

Plant officials are asking the EPA to approve a compromise offer of \$30 million for emissions cleanup.

Huish said money for "environmental improvements which do not increase productivity makes it highly difficult for Geneva to compete with foreign producers who are dumping their products on our market at or below our costs."

Geneva has been only marginally profitable during the last five years. U.S. Steel has refused to disclose the plant's earnings publicly but has submitted flimsy figures to state and federal officials, he said.

U.S. Steel officials say the \$30 million offer is "the limit" the steel firm will spend to clean up the plant's emissions.

The EPA's \$175 million plan will use six times more money than Geneva's plan and will cost \$25 million yearly to operate, Huish said. The plant can approximately the same job for \$80 million at an annual cost of \$7 million, according to Huish.

"We want to work out a viable agreement, an agreement that will allow us to keep the plant operating and fulfill EPA rules," he said.

See GENEVA page 2

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Henry A. Huish, Geneva Works Superintendent, explains the problems Geneva Steel is having with Environmental Protection Agency requirements. He is speaking at Provo City's annual Business Education Day in the ELWC ballroom.



Universe photo by Rod Chedden

News Spotlight

Compiled from The Associated Press

Mamie Eisenhower in hospital

WASHINGTON — Mamie Eisenhower, who was admitted to Walter Reed Army Medical Center Tuesday with an apparent stroke, has been frail and bedridden for several months, according to Julie Eisenhower.

"She's been in delicate health for many years," said Julie Eisenhower, who is married to Mrs. Eisenhower's grandson, David. "She has an enlarged heart and hasn't been able to get out of bed for several months."

The (Secret Service) agents told me she had a stroke, but I have no idea how bad it is." The 82-year-old widow of President Dwight D. Eisenhower was rushed to Walter Reed Army Medical Center by a volunteer fire department ambulance from her farm on the edge of the Civil War battlefield in Gettysburg, Pa. She has lived at the farm since her husband died in 1969.

Immediate statement refused to release any information released on the former first lady's condition.

In a telephone interview, Julie Eisenhower said that in the last year, the elder Mrs. Eisenhower has stopped traveling, even up most of her activities and spent much of her time reading.

Instead, she moved to Warman Towers, the Washington apartment building where she stayed when Eisenhower was supreme Allied commander in Europe.

"But she preferred the farm, and that's where she has spent most of her time lately," Julie Eisenhower said.

Reactor leaks radioactive gas

RICHMOND, Va. — A nuclear reactor at Virginia Electric & Power Co.'s North Anna power station was shut down Tuesday after a heat exchanger tube failed and radioactive gas was released, the utility said.

The radioactivity of the gas released was only a small fraction of allowable limits of radiation and the health and safety of the public was not affected, said C.M. Stallings, Vepco's vice president or power supply and production operations.

He said no one at the plant was over-exposed to radiation.

PCB tests continue in Idaho

WENDELL, Idaho — Testing continued at a Wendell hog farm Tuesday to determine whether feed and animals show signs of contamination by polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

State officials said Tuesday as far as they're concerned, feed at Ambrose Farms, Wendell, isn't contaminated. But federal tests produced conflicting results. So owner Neale Ambrose decided to pay for his own tests, by a private lab.

While all the testing continues, the company isn't using the suspected feed, and also is withholding from market hogs which may be contaminated.

State Agriculture Director Wilson Kellogg said the tests last week showed safe levels of PCB in the feed. "As far as we're concerned, PCB is in the feed. We don't care what the (Ambrose) does with it," said Kellogg.

Kellogg said it's probable Ambrose will return the feed to the manufacturer in Montana.

Utah and Minnesota get clear bills of health from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in its multi-state search for PCB contamination from the Montana feed plant.

11-week millers strike solved

DULUTH, Minn. — The 11-week strike that has kept grain handlers out of the ports of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., ended Tuesday when grain handlers ratified contracts with eight grain elevator companies.

A union spokesman says millers will report back to work beginning at 8 a.m. Wednesday. Throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota, grain elevators are filled with capacity and some grain is piled on the ground. Grain truck traffic from North Dakota, where bumper crops are being harvested, is expected to be nearly bumper-to-bumper as soon as elevators get the word to resume shipments.

Bundy trial will have cameras

LAKE CITY, Fla. — Cameras will be in the courtroom as usual at double-dayover trial Theodore Bundy's murder-kidnap trial here, FBI Judge Wallace Jopling ruled Tuesday.

The judge denied a defense motion to bar cameras and tape recordings during the trial, scheduled to begin Nov. 5.

This court is bound by the Florida Supreme Court ruling," he said.

Bundy is charged with kidnapping Kimberly Diane Lamb, 16, and her mother, 30-year-old Mrs. The scholastic died.

THEODORE BUNDY appeared Feb. 7, 1978. Her body was found under an abandoned television set about 30 miles west of Lake City in North Florida on April 7 that year.

Bundy, 32, is on Death Row at Florida State Prison after being convicted in August at a trial in Miami of first-degree murder in the January 1978 deaths of Florida State University counciler Margaret Bowman, 21, and Lisa Levy, 20, at their Ch. Omega sorority house in Tallahassee.

Geneva

Continued from page 1

our environmental responsibilities," he said. "When we get right down to it, we're not just talking about man hours per ton or micrograms per cubic meter. We're talking about men having a job," he said.

Geneva's 1978 payroll was over \$130 million, according to Finch. He said

the plant will pay over \$12 million state taxes this year, and steel employees will contribute a additional \$14 million to state and tax coffers.

"We need to remember if we making money, we stay in business. If we lose money, we close."

Conference to be sent via satellite

Five sessions of the 148th Semimannual General Conference of the LDS Church will be televised via satellite direct to church gatherings at nine U.S. locations, ending 6 and 7.

Church communications officials say portable earth stations with receiver dishes will be set up for the sessions.

They will be placed in the parking lots of selected churches in the Salt Lake, Indianapolis, Miami, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Dallas and Syracuse, N.Y.

All four general sessions of the conference plus Saturday prelude sessions will be transmitted, satellite to be utilized are RCA's Satcom 1 and Western Union's Westar 1.

General conferences of the Mormon Church have traditionally been distributed primarily by commercial television stations and this will be the case again this fall.

In recent years, however, the conference has also been made available to cable television systems via satellite.

Radio broadcasts of the conference were transmitted by satellite to Los Angeles as long ago as 1969, but the various orbiting units have been used only recently for television transmission of the conference.

The first TV use came in April 1971 when Satcom 1 was used to mail all general sessions of the conference available to the existing commercial cable systems with operational earth stations.

In 1978 and 1979, both the RCA and Western Union satellites were utilized. More than 650 cable

systems received the conference via satellite in October 1979 and that figure jumped to more than 1,500 in April of this year.

October conference this year will be seen via conventional television distribution, commercial stations and will be heard on some 65 radio stations in the United States.

In addition, about 1,000 cable television systems will receive the conference. For the first time, members of the Church in Europe will be able to view the conference on a delayed basis via videotape cassettes which will be shipped to selected locations immediately following the conference.

The projected session of the conference will be transmitted via closed circuit lines to nearly 1,800 locations in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Autos bring more pollution to area than Geneva, reports air specialist

By STEVE CHRISTOPHER

UNIVERSITY STAFF WRITER

Most Utah Valley residents blame the smog hovering over the area on Geneva Steel, but automobile emissions are the number one cause of pollution in the valley, a state health official Monday.

"Cars are the number one source of air pollution," said Robert Dalley, air quality specialist from Utah State Health Department, said. Geneva comes in second.

Glenn Sagers, director of Utah County sanitation and environment said, cars are a main cause of pollution in Utah County, but "a

considerable amount of pollution in the area comes from Geneva and other industries in the county."

Smog lingers

Calm weather is causing smog to linger over Utah Valley and residents are experiencing decreased visibility, Dalley said. Pollutants aren't dissipating because of light winds.

The pollution in the valley is "from automobile exhausts is normally not noticed, but the weather is causing the dirty mist to hang around."

Other causes of pollution reach levels above health said, cars are the standard quality level, Dalley said. Those who have

respiratory and heart problems may experience effects from pollutants."

"The everyday normal person will not recognize or experience effects from the pollutants until it reaches higher levels," Dalley added. The odorous pollutants raise health concerns.

Two violations

During the first six months of this year, Utah Valley had two violations of the primary pollution standard for particulates in the air which may be high enough to affect the health of valley residents, Dalley said.

Twenty violations occurred of the secondary standard, he added.

These pollutants are mostly unattractive to the area. They leave a dirty haze lurking on the horizon.

Devices such as filters and weighing devices are used to determine the levels of pollution in the air. Utah Valley isn't the state in air pollution. "Bountiful and Ogden have high levels of air pollution," Dalley said. "Bountiful consistently has the highest pollution level in the state because of its numerous oil refineries."

"Each type of pollutant affects a particular part of the body," the specialist said. "Some people experience breathing difficulties so pollutants must be monitored to warn the public of dangerous levels."

Seasonal fluctuations occur with pollutants, Dalley said. Ozone levels are higher in the summer and carbon monoxide and particulates are higher in the winter.

Odors that hang over the valley have little effect on the health of humans, Dalley said. The harmful pollutants are odorless. "Most are organic in nature, he said."

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The Daily Universe

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animal experimentation probes human infertility

By DOUG DRAPER
Universe Staff Writer

Fertilization of hamster eggs with human sperm to evaluate male reproductive capability is one of the innovative research methods being used by Dr. Ronald L. Ury, associate professor of zoology, at a combined clinical and laboratory research effort between researchers at the University of Utah and BYU. Dr. Ury and his team have discovered that many of the human fertility problems in their animal research, the use of hamster eggs with human sperm, can determine how capable the sperm are of fertilization and help evaluate people's fertility problems. Ury said.

Hamsters ovulate every four days and their eggs are available for use for use in a single hamster can be induced to produce 25 eggs at a time," Ury said.

After determining the proper phase of the hamster's reproductive cycle, hormones from the pituitary gland in the brain are injected into the animal's circulatory system to induce labor. The ovulated eggs are collected and

chemically manipulated to prepare them for mixing with the sperm.

Sperm are then collected, mixed with the hamster eggs and fertilization occurs.

"We take a count of the number of fertilized eggs and determine the sperm capability for fertilization. With a microscope, we have actually watched the sperm swimming to the egg, penetrating the membrane and fertilizing the egg," Ury said.

Because of the unusual combination of human sperm with hamster eggs, the fertilized eggs are to survive their first cellular division and die.

"We are tackling the most common problem in the area of fertility, which is a varicocele. It is simply defined as a swollen testicular vein that can have detrimental effect on male fertility. Poor mobility of the sperm and sperm with irregular heads are common symptoms," Ury said.

Varicoceles are a problem unique to humans, but it can be surgically created on laboratory test rats for research purposes. The study is trying to reveal how varicoceles affect fertility and why removal of the swollen vein tends to improve fertility.

Ury said an innovation in this research is the development of a new method to study male reproductive problems.

"Previously the rats or animals used in research had to be killed and dissected after administration of the test chemical or agent to determine any effect. Now we have the ability to monitor the animal we have the rats during and after the experiment," Ury said.

This is a possible method of diverting the sperm carrying tubes surgically into the bladder allowing the sperm to mate with urine samples.

"Concerning the purpose of this study, he said, "We know considerably more about the problems with fertility, but adequate research and literature isn't available on the male reproductive system."

The problem of infertility is growing in the United States and Dr. Ury estimates that 10 to 25 percent of all married couples in the country have some fertility problem. Ury said his studies and participation in the fertility research and clinic have drawn much attention to the local area due to the emphasis on large families and social pressure on young married couples to have children soon after marriage.

Ury's research is conducted at BYU in the Wildlife building. The fertility counseling clinic is located at the University of Utah's urology office in Salt Lake City.

Dr. Ury examines a slide of a fertilized hamster egg. Dr. Ury and his associates are researching the fertilization of hamster eggs with human sperm to evaluate male reproductive capabilities.

Students told to honor membership

By DONNA IREGAMI
Universe Staff Writer

Elder Robert L. Simpson advised young people never to take their membership in the LDS Church for granted at Tuesday's devotional assembly.

Elder Simpson, of the Church's First Quorum of the Seventy, supported his admonition by citing instances of people behind the Iron Curtain who could not join the Church.

"An all-knowing and wise Heavenly Father has created man in his own image, and he has also planted within man an instinct for worship, to be god-fearing, a strong desire to serve one who has achieved perfection," Elder Simpson told the group assembled in the Marriott Center.

He said that those of Heavenly Father's children who have momentarily lost contact with their supreme being because of conscience and selfish and egotistical man, and their nefarious schemes designed to negate the basic, eternal principles of free agency," he said.

"Such lengths and deceptions are contrary to the fundamental nature of man and shall one day collapse, for they lack a foundation that is firm and true and eternal."

While traveling in Eastern Europe, Elder Simpson said, the young man and his wife one evening had found an outdated book about LDS Church history. The man was impressed by its contents and held weekly religious services with nine other people. These people loved the gospel but could not be baptized because baptism was illegal in their country, Elder Simpson said.

Elder Simpson left several church books with the couple. When he returned to visit the man a few weeks later, 25 people were at the services.

In many communist countries hero worship substitutes the love of God, said Elder Simpson. He said that "materialism, authority and eternal truth" will eventually triumph over hero worship.

Elder Simpson stressed the importance of making friends and putting forth effort to spread the gospel. "We have hardly scratched the surface, but the door is opening," he said. He reported the number of missionaries has increased by 70 percent and the number of yearly converts has increased 156 percent in the past six years.

Prior to Elder Simpson's address, several BYU dance groups were honored and received a standing ovation by the

audience. A special 15-minute slide presentation of the Young Ambassadors' tour to mainland China followed.

Elder Simpson substituted for Elder Jack H. Grossland, Jr., who was originally scheduled at the devotional speaker. Elder Grossland was unexpectedly hospitalized yesterday.



Universe photo by Floyd Rose
Elder Robert L. Simpson speaking to students at Tuesday's devotional.

GMAT testing dates announced

The Graduate Management Admission test (GMAT) will be offered on October 27, January 26, March 18, and July 12 of this academic year.

The GMAT is a test of academic aptitude designed to estimate an applicant's ability to succeed in a graduate study leading to an MBA or equivalent degree. About 560 graduate schools of management require their applicants to submit their GMAT test results.

Registration materials for the test and the GMAT Bulletin of Information are available locally from the Testing Center, HBLB, or by writing to: GMAT, Educational Testing Service, Box 960, Princeton, New Jersey.

The GMAT fee for candidates tested at published test centers in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico is \$12.50. It covers a score report sent to the candidate, to as many as four graduate schools designated on the registration form, and to the candidate's undergraduate institution.

When students are unable to take the test at a designated testing center, the test can be given at supplementary testing centers. In cases of emergency, candidates may register at the designated testing

centers on a walk-in basis if sufficient space and test materials are available after all pre-registered candidates have been admitted. There is no guarantee that space for walk-ins will be available. To be admitted as a walk-in registrant, a candidate must present a completed registration form and check or money order for the regular test fee plus an additional \$10 service fee. The walk-in registrant is not required to pay the \$4 late registration fee.

When students are unable to take the test at a designated testing center, the test can be given at supplementary testing centers. In cases of emergency, candidates may register at the designated testing

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and that is considering a family of six, for example, as one transaction."

Burger King Manager Ron English added, "We have been able to serve more than 1,100 customers during an exceptionally busy day without the need for additional personnel."

Even specialty restaurants, such as Jimba's, could manage 1,000 or more customers in one day if the customers came in at all hours of the day, said Jimba's Manager Rick Abbott.

Jacob's Mill Manager Deakin Gillespie claims to have served as many as 700 customers in one evening in addition to those served during the lunch hours.

With the high number of eating establishments competing for still more

customers, coupons and tokens are used to lure hungry patrons.

Coupons, discounts

"We use coupons and ticket discounts for certain times during the day," Johnson said. "They are very profitable for us. We get a 30 percent increase in business during the months the coupon program is in effect."

Although competition between the numerous restaurants is high, English said he isn't competing with every other food establishment in the area. "We're located next door to a Denny's restaurant and we don't think they take any customers away from us. Both businesses lure a different type of customer," he said.

Some restaurants do live acts to complement the atmosphere.

People are willing to pay the price for good food in the Provo area, Abbott said. The price charged varies, but even though our prices are reasonable, most BYU students are willing to pay the price for good food and fine entertainment with little concern about the cost. They're mostly concerned with impressing their date."

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President named at BYU-Hawaii

The title of the chief administrative officer at BYU-Hawaii Campus in Laie, Hawaii, was changed from executive vice president to president in recent action by the board of trustees.

Meeting in Salt Lake City earlier this month, the board elected Dr. Dan W. Andersen as president, making the change effective immediately. He has served as executive vice president since 1974, before which time he was academic dean for one year.

BYU-Hawaii, which celebrates its 25th anniversary in 1980, was founded by the LDS Church in 1955 as The Church College of Hawaii. In 1974 it became part of BYU.

Andersen will continue to report through BYU President Dallin H. Oaks to the church's commissioner of education and the BYU-Hawaii Board of Trustees as he has in the past.

President Oaks said, "We are pleased with this change of title for President Dan W. Andersen, which reflects his long-acknowledged position as the chief executive and academic officer of BYU-Hawaii Campus."

Editorial abroad

Enrollment at BYU-Hawaii has nearly doubled since 1974, when Andersen became the chief administrative officer. The total now stands at 1,800 students.

Before joining the administration at BYU-Hawaii, Andersen served three years as associate dean at Halle Saussure University in Ethiopia. He was also a professor and assistant dean of the school of education at the University of Wisconsin in 1961 to 1973, filling a special assignment in Nigeria as director of program development in Northern Nigeria from 1964 to 1967.

He was a principal in the American Schools in Germany from 1966 to 1968.

Andersen received a bachelor of science degree with honors in elementary education from the University of Southern California in 1963 and a Ph.D. degree in curriculum and instruction from the University of Wisconsin in 1961.

Former consultant

He has been published widely in the fields of educational curriculum and instruction, and international education, having authored or co-authored 41 professional papers and books. Andersen, a Salt Lake City native, has served as a consultant for the Ford Foundation, World Bank, U.S. Office of Education, North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the educational institutions of many foreign nations.

Currently, he is a member of the accrediting team for the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. A lifetime member of the LDS Church, Andersen is a high counselor in the Laie Hawaii Stake. Past Church positions include service as a branch president, LDS service's coordinator in Germany since Sunday school president, priesthood group leader and member of a bishopric.

He and his wife, Lina Hincley Andersen, have two married sons.

At-a-Glance

Editor's note: Persons and organizations wanted to submit items for this column must send in brief information to The Daily Universe, 1100 E. 1500 S., before 10 a.m. on the day before the item is to be published. Because of lack of space in some weeks not all items can be included.

Brown Bag Discussion

The Center for International Area Studies is holding a "brown bag" discussion at noon today in 305 ELC. Dr. Stephen Durrant, professor of Chinese, will discuss his recent visit to mainland China. All students and faculty are welcome.

Vanishing Dollar

Dr. Dean Dutton will speak on "Inflation, the Case of the Vanishing Dollar" at 4 p.m. today in the JSB Auditorium.

Zoology Seminar

Clayton M. White, professor of zoology, will report at 10 p.m. Thursday on a study on the effects of controlled human impacts on a hawk population. White did the study for the U.S. Department of Energy at the geothermal site in southern Idaho. The purpose of the study was to be able to identify buffer zones around hawk species outside of which people may carry on activities having a detrimental impact. The seminar is for graduate students and in 253 MABR.

Y cood gets army training

For Pearl Beutaux, the only woman of 36 cadets from BYU who spent six weeks last summer at the Army ROTC Advanced Camp in Ft. Lewis, Wash., there "was nothing to be afraid of."

According to Miss Beutaux, a junior in physical education at BYU, Highland, Calif., "the camp gave me some basic background to army life and an exposure to army problems."

Capt. William Chalk, ARMC's sophomore instructor, said "Advanced Camp is designed as a condensed basic training which teaches cadets on their ability to be leaders in a military environment."

The testing was provided through a series of practical exercises which supplemented classroom instruction, Chalk said.

A typical Advanced Camp day began at 5 a.m. with a three-mile run, followed by a number of training exercises which included rappelling, river crossing, weapon marksmanship, physical fitness tests, first aid, night patrol and a gas chamber exercise.

"The women did everything the men did," Beutaux said. The only difference was between activities and treatment the women slept in different barracks.

Of 80 schools represented at the camp, BYU placed third in overall performance. Numerous individual awards were received by cadets as well.

"Our fine standing was due to our perseverance and the BYU program of instruction," Chalk said.



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DAN W. ANDERSON

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English for Foreigners

A free 11-week English as a Second Language course will be taught to adults and teenagers by the Linguistics Department. The course will begin at 4 p.m. Thursday with an orientation meeting in 201 PB.

Classes will be held Monday through Wednesday each week and will start Monday.

Retailing Seminar

A seminar to teach students about the retail internship program will be held at 10 a.m. Thursday in 172 JAB. Experienced interns from stores across the country will attend and answer questions about the program.

Polynesian Students

The multi-cultural education department will hold an open house Thursday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. for all Polynesian students in 115 BRMB. The services and programs available to Polynesian students will be explained.

Cancer Self-help

SCORE, a cancer self-help group, will hold its monthly informational session at 8 a.m. Thursday at the Mountain Fuel Supply Auditorium in Provo, 60 S. 10 West. Dr. Michael Douglas, counseling psychologist at the BYU Counseling Center, will speak on "Hindered as a Stress Reduction Technique." All interested persons are invited to attend.

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7:30 p.m. Class Reunion
9:00 p.m. Homecoming Dance

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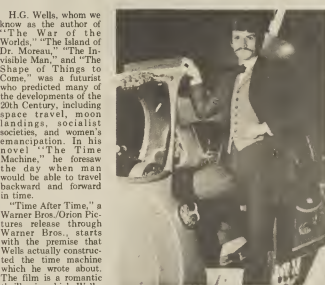
'Funny Girl' to open at PMT
The role of Fanny Brice will be played by Rosalind Harris. The New York actress has played Fanny four times previously.
The play will run from Sept. 27 to Oct. 15. Tickets are available at the PMT box office.

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H. G. Wells portrayed in 'Time After Time'



Malcolm McDowell, as H.G. Wells, stands beside the time machine that will transport him from 19th Century London to modern San Francisco in his relentless pursuit of 'The Ripper' in this scene from "Time After Time."

is a native of Leeds, England. He made his motion picture debut in a small part in "Poor Cow" in 1967, and spent a season with the Royal Shakespeare Company in London. He is perhaps best known for his chilling portrayal of the bully boy in Stanley Kubrick's "A Clockwork Orange." He also has to his credit "H..." "Figures in a Landscape," "The Ragging Man," "O Lucky Man," and "Royal Flash."
McDowell, who says he received no formal training as an actor and considered acting only when everything else failed, plays the part of a charming Victorian gentleman who comes forward 100 years in time in "Time After Time."
David Warner stars in the role of Dr. Stevenson (Jack the Ripper), one that demands the audience believe in the schizotypic realities of the character. Warner has appeared in numerous films, and was nominated for an Emmy Award for his portrayal of Heinrich in the recently acclaimed TV miniseries "Holocaust."
Mary Steenburgen plays the part of Amy Robbins, a contemporary liberated woman who is attracted to H.G. Wells. This is Steenburgen's second feature film, following Jack Nicholson's "Goin' South," in which she made her motion picture debut.

Folk dancers Team returns with honors

The American Folk Dancers of BYU recently brought home the gold — a gold medal from an international dance festival.
The Folk Dancers spent six weeks touring 15 eastern European countries. The 30-member troupe performed American folk and other dances in Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.
"The reception by the people of the socialist nations was almost overwhelming," said Mary Bee Jensen, artistic director of the group. "We were delighted at their enthusiastic response to our performances."
The Folk Dancers also spent two days in television cameras producing 90-minute specials for the national networks of Romania and the USSR.
As part of the tour, the BYU dancers com-

Soviet pair rehearses for American Ballet

(AP) — Two Soviet ballet dancers who defected to the United States last week will audition with a New York ballet company this week, a Los Angeles radio station reported Sunday.
Station KNX reported that friends helped Leonid Kozlov and his wife Valentina slip out of the USSR about a week ago.
The pair secretly rehearsed last week with the Los Angeles Ballet for the upcoming New York audition with the American Ballet Theater.
In Los Angeles, Times interview last week, the defectors said they wanted to stay in America to dance either with the American Ballet Theater or the New York City Ballet.
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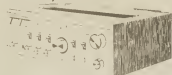
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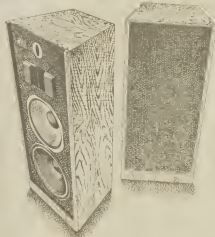
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PROVO ONLY

Excitement of LPGA worth lonely times, say pros who know

Editor's Note: Ken Bush served an internship with the LPGA last summer and in this article tells of life on the tour.

By KEN BUSH
Universe Sports Writer

Women athletes on the Ladies Professional Golf Circuit would rather live with loneliness than give up the fame, money, and excitement of playing for high stakes.

Unlike the Johnny Millers and the Billy Caspers on the men's professional tour, who have the option of taking their wives with them, the women of the Ladies Professional Golf Association often must leave spouses at home to tend the store while they seek a golf career. And those who are not married face many lonely hours after tournament rounds. Is it worth it?

"The tour is extremely lonely," explained Amelia Rover, three-year tour pro from Jenkintown, Pa. "There are few opportunities to develop meaningful relationships with the opposite sex because of the transient lifestyle. But the idea that I have a chance to win a tournament in addition to the travel and the fame makes going easier."

The LPGA tour begins early in the year with the Colgate Triple Crown Match-Play Championship. January 25-29 and culminates in early November with the Colgate Far East Open played in Japan. The golfers then have two months to rest and improve their game before starting all over again the next year.

Although there are approximately 39 tournaments on the LPGA calendar year, few pros play all of them. Mullin, Spencer-Devlin, a 1978 tour rookie, said that too many tournaments in succession "can cause a problem with time perception similar to that experienced with space when a person suffers vertigo."

"I tend to live in a world all my own while on the tour—a world where I am out of touch with current events," Spencer-Devlin said. "Often I find that I don't even know what day it is. My whole concern is playing good golf and winning. It is at those times that I take special effort to come back to the

real world and put my feet on the ground."

The constant weekly plane flights and new hotel rooms can confuse even the most stable individuals. It is during those nomad months on the tour that personal lives are missed. Jane Blacklock, 10-year veteran pro with more than one-half million dollars in winnings, confessed that she "misses my roots, but I feel fulfilled because I'm exercising my talent."

"Each of us is born with talents and strengths," Blacklock explained, "talents that we must exercise and use in order to fulfill ourselves. I was born with a talent for golf and I hope to be the best I can become. The fact that I make a good living with this sport is just an added bonus."

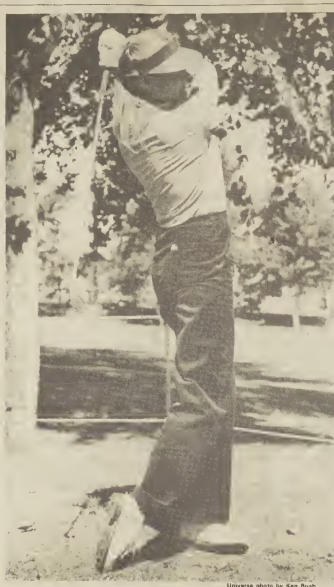
Life in LPGA
It seems plausible that life on the golf circuit would spawn close friendships. Mary Dwyer, a red-haired eight-year tour pro from Geneva, New York, said that for her it has been the opposite. "I have a good relationship with most all of the women on the circuit, but only three or four of those acquaintances have become close friends."

Spencer-Devlin echoed the words of Dwyer by adding that "there are a lot of superficial friendships on the tour. There is, however, plenty of opportunity to be a part of a clique, whether it is comprised of married players, the rookies or the veterans. If you don't belong to one of the groups, chances are that you'll spend a lot of evenings alone."

One group open to all those interested is the Bible Study class held every Tuesday evening. No special membership or religious affiliation is required. This class helps to relieve some of the hours alone, say the players.

Debbie Austin, 11-year pro with nearly \$200,000 in career earnings, said that she "misses the routine of daily living that most people take for granted."

"After awhile every motel room looks alike and the restaurant food tastes the same. I will probably play professional golf for three to five more years. In the meantime," she quipped, "I miss having a washer and dryer."



Joyce Benson, an eight-year veteran of the LPGA, swings her club one more time during the seemingly endless tour of tournaments.

NEWS TIPS



PHOTO BY KEN BUSH

Women's volleyball team to host 16-school tournament

The BYU women's volleyball team hosts 16 teams in its annual Volleyball Preview Invitational, beginning at 1:30 p.m. Thursday and continuing through Saturday.

In addition to the Cougars, other teams competing are Cal-Poly San Luis Obispo, Cal State Long Beach, Colorado State, Houston, Idaho State, Montana State, New Mexico, Northern Arizona, Ohio State, Portland State, Texas A&M, Texas Tech, Utah, Washington, Weber State and Wyoming.

Matches will be played at the Richards Building and the Smith Fine Arts. Admission is free for all matches except those at 4 p.m., 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Saturday, which are \$2.00 for adults and \$1.00 for children. BYU students will be admitted free with activity cards.

Schedules listing the specific times each team will play in the tournament will be posted near the vending machines on the wall of the main level of the Richards Building. Throughout the three-day meet, match scores will also be posted.

BYU is led by Kari Pew, a 5-4 senior who was named to the all-tournament team at last year's invitational, and

later named as an conference player, adding strength to Cougar squad, with strong hitting and blocking. Lisa Motes, a sophomore.

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125	A78-13	GOODYEAR CRUISER	\$24.75	1.65
6	155-15	G800 STEEL	\$39	1.81
24	750-16	GOODYEAR 8 PLY	\$60	3.90
20	950-16.5	GOODYEAR TRACKER	\$64	4.41
30	ER78-15	GOODYEAR VIVA	\$34	2.65
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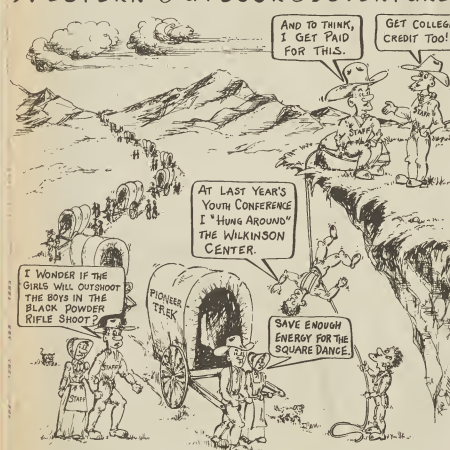
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Y kickers prevail

BYU's women's soccer team ran up their winning streak Saturday with a 16-0 shutout of Pan World Five from Salt Lake City. Amy VanDerberghe led the offensive assault, scoring seven goals.

Soccer action will resume Saturday, when the Cougars face Allemania in Salt Lake City at 12 noon in Riverside Park. Those interested in joining the team are invited to attend practice Monday and Wednesdays from 3 to 5 p.m. on the South Field.

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Cougars waiting for Miners

This year's Homecoming theme at Brigham Young University, "Visions of Tomorrow," sounds as if it may have been submitted by somebody on Texas-El Paso's football staff.

That's what the Cougar football camp must be thinking as the undefeated BYU squad prepares for Saturday's Homecoming game before what is expected to be a capacity crowd in BYU Stadium.

It stands to reason, according to the Miners' line of thinking, that if the Cougars can be talked into looking far enough down the road — well past UTEP — they

could become fat cats for an upset.

Saturday afternoon's game, which will be the 16th gridiron meeting between two teams, will serve as the WAC opener for both schools. UTEP will come to Provo with a 2-2 record, while the Cougars, who are defending champions in the league, are 2-0 thus far.

That the Miners are at the 500 mark after four games is something of a surprise. Texas-El Paso has averaged a win a season during the past two years, and Coach Bill Mitchell's crew has already posted two wins

in the young 1979 campaign.

UTEP losses came in a shutout by North Texas State (35-0) and a one-pointer against rival New Mexico State (13-14). The Miners exploded in a 37-7 win over Pacific, then last Saturday defeated Nevada-Las Vegas, 17-15, at El Paso.

BYU's efforts thus far have netted a dramatic one-point win over Texas A&M (18-17) on a neutral field at Houston, plus a glide past Weber State (48-5) on the Cougars' home field. Technically, the Cougars have been idle but not inactive — since

then. "Ordinarily, a bye this early in the season could hinder, rather than help, a team," admitted Coach LaVell Edwards. "But in this case we need the time to get some of our regulars back in the lineup."

More specifically, Edwards may have been looking to Matt Mendelhall, the Cougars' all-WAC defensive end, who is just now getting back into shape after suffering a ruptured appendix well before pre-season practice began. Mendelhall, if all goes well, should see some action during the Texas-El Paso game.

As of last week, the

Cougars were leading the nation in passing. Thus, there is every reason to suspect they will go to the air against the visitors Saturday. At the same time, the BYU running game — Homer Jones, Scott Phillips, Eric Lane, Scott Rober and others — is generating more of a ground attack than BYU has had in recent seasons.

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Water State's quarterback, Greg Davis, tries to avoid an unwanted meeting with the Cougars' Doug Romberg. BYU plays its second home game this Saturday against Texas-El Paso.

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JSC stays No. 1

EW YORK (AP) — Southern California, Iowa, Oklahoma and Texas continued to ouster The Associated Press college football poll today, while Missouri vaulted into fifth place. Penn State and Notre Dame tumbled out of the Top Ten.

Southern Cal., a 48-14 winner over Minnesota, moved 51 first-place votes and 1,286 of a possible 1,000 points from a nationwide panel of 65 sports writers and broadcasters. Oklahoma, which routed Baylor 45-0, received 13 -place ballots and 1,255 points. Last week, Iowa led 48-12 in first-place votes.

The top four teams have been the same since the season panned.

Missouri jumped from ninth to fifth with 898 votes for its 33-7 win over Nebraska.

Michigan State defeated Miami of Ohio by a seventh 24-21 score and rose from eighth to seventh. Houston moved up from 16th to eighth.

Sounding out the Top Ten were Washington and Duke, which were 12th and 17th a week ago. Notre was skidded from fifth place to 15th by losing to Duke 28-22 while Penn State bowed to previously less Texas A&M 27-14 and slipped from sixth to

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TOP TWENTY

The Top Twenty teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, 1979 records, and total points. Points earned on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1.

1. So. California (51)	3-0-0	1,286
2. Alabama (13)	2-0-0	1,235
3. Oklahoma	2-0-0	1,122
4. Texas (1)	1-0-0	1,040
5. Missouri	3-0-0	898
6. Nebraska	2-0-0	862
7. Michigan State	3-0-0	816
8. Houston	2-0-0	755
9. Washington	3-0-0	635
10. Purdue	2-1-0	589
11. Michigan	2-1-0	564
12. Florida State	3-0-0	556
13. Arkansas	2-0-0	519
14. Ohio State	3-0-0	458
15. Notre Dame	1-1-0	406
16. No. Carolina State	3-0-0	393
17. UCLA	2-1-0	380
18. Penn State	1-1-0	361
19. Southern Methodist	2-0-0	246
20. Louisiana State	2-0-0	184

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Commentary

Business bail-out not the answer

The dilemma facing Chrysler Corporation is one that many other capital intensive U.S. firms are now confronted with: how to survive when the cards are increasingly stacked against you.

Chrysler's problems were partly its own fault — it continued to produce gas-guzzling models when the public didn't want them. But part of the blame also has to lie with government — for excessive regulation, and unions — for out-of-line wage and benefit demands.

In its hour of crisis, Chrysler has done several other corporations have of late: turned to the federal government for direct aid, tax breaks and regulation "adjustments."

In considering these billions in "loans" (they might not be received) to various companies, Congress has forgotten some basic facts:

- 1—A \$1 billion bail-out of Chrysler will not remove the firm from the grasp of excessive regulation. Trimming the regulation "fat" would help all automakers sell their cars at more competitive prices.
- 2—Union wages are way out-of-line with productivity. While wages increase rapidly, productivity is actually decreasing, not a sound economic situation.
- 3—Tougher union laws are needed. 3—There's a danger that bailing out selected companies will result in it becoming a political, not economic decision? (Utah Valley's Geneva Works would surely lose under those circumstances.)

A flat bail-out oversimplifies problems facing business today and Congress needs to take a look at this from this perspective.

Another dollar mistake but feds won't admit it

The Susan B. Anthony dollar is a mistake and should be relegated to the dustbin alongside the \$2 bill in the near future.

But instead of admitting the mistake, the government, which includes Treasury, is doubling down on the idea it ought to get used to the new dollar coin.

What appears to be some of the fruits of this campaign should be in a future story. The coin was first unveiled last weekend at Salt Lake Tribune.

Trident business editor Art H. Woody's story pointed out that of the \$100 million in coins, \$50 million saving may not seem like much. It's a start.

The story outlines the government's arguments that the coin isn't really all that hard to tell from a quarter.

Woody also points out that the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce has joined the government's efforts by mail-

ing out brochures urging acceptance of the coin.

The galling thing about the Anthony dollar is that it is a prime example of what inflation has done to the value of the dollar.

Somehow, it also symbolizes what seems to have happened to the Federal Reserve's money supply. It is the emblem of "the crisis of confidence" that President Clinton's election will win in his summer speeches.

More galling is the idea that someone in Washington knows that people ought to like better than the dollar. The Federal Reserve representative is quoted in the Tribune as saying that the Federal Reserve is not adjusting to the new coin, the Reserve is talking about withdrawing all paper dollars permanently to force acceptance.

This example of the Big Brother mentality of federal bureaucrats is all the more reason to reject the Anthony dollar, the government attitude it represents and the way both the coin and the attitude symbolize what has happened to America.

William Penn
Daily Universe Executive Editor

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will be allowed to charge the world price, now about \$22 per barrel, for domestic oil that has been held under price controls at an average of \$10 per barrel.

This increase in the profits of the U.S. oil industry is a windfall that results from OPEC price increases and the decontrol of oil prices. The Department of the Treasury has estimated that between 1980 and 1980, revenues of the oil industry will be \$30 billion as a result of decontrol, even if there are no additional OPEC price increases.

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With phased decontrol and existing taxes, it is hard to see how the companies could by the late 1980s, by 2 million barrels a day or more, would be possible with continued costs. But the tax bill approved by the House of Representatives would reduce the producer's share of the increased production to about 20 cents. This would reduce the additional funds for investment by up to one-half, with corresponding drop in the level of drilling and petroleum discovery.

Consumers waiting in long gas lines this summer are letting their congressmen and senators know that they are concerned about higher prices, they are far more worried about having enough energy when it is needed than they are about red regulations on business and let the federal system on energy conservation and keep taxes to the minimum possible.

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Nor should we delude ourselves as when Kennedy was elected, it is purpose. The purpose of the business community is to be more efficient, to be a greater part of our lives. Labor so we can have a better life.

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CCOS and jobs
In the Sept. 13 issue of The Daily Universe, the article titled "Jobs endangers" by the library.

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was totally unaffected by those who were taking jobs from their legs. It's as though I was trying to get my tickets by driving planes from the game rather than the antics of non-players, a crime for which there must surely be some great punishment. These are the facts — I throw myself on the mercy of the court.

Kirby Potham
El Paso, Texas

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The '80 race: Democrats

American voters have a year before they must choose the nation's next president. The final dash for the presidency begins in the summer of 1980. But the heats to determine party qualifiers have already begun.

For the Democrats, the finish line is in New York City. The race track will carry the current two and a half contestants in and out of every state in the nation — either in person or by proxy.

The two candidates who have officially declared their candidacy are, of course, President Jimmy Carter and California Gov. Jerry Brown. Another well-known figure has been inching closer to declaring himself a contender ever since he told us his mother said he could. He, of course, is Sen. Ted Kennedy.

So do each of these men stand for? Frankly, that's hard to say. Politicians often have a way of keeping their cards close to their chests. Kennedy has a reputation for being "pied in an emergency" will help him (maybe it should be "pied" him through Kennedy has't officially said he's running, many are told us that for. And what Brown stands for change faster than Vice President Elliott Carter's definition of "jeans."

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whole. They are not energy issues like inflation, unemployment, and energy; topics that everybody, and I mean everybody, is deeply concerned with. Here, he has not succeeded, and Americans are looking for a change.

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It is interesting to note how Kennedy was being embraced by many of the liberal groups in his early years. Kennedy was a brilliant leader, a man capable of great leadership powers. When he was actually elected a man who, because of his political success, has not been a direct specific issues and thus has not been a direct specific issues.

This is not to discount Kennedy's abilities. He is able, but as an administrator and as a leader, I feel that he would make a good president. Yet I am not sure as being almost symbolic of a new, brighter star. Still, I think Kennedy does not automatically signify an end to our problems.

Nor should we delude ourselves as when Kennedy was elected, it is purpose. The purpose of the business community is to be more efficient, to be a greater part of our lives. Labor so we can have a better life.

If this is what we want, let's let Kennedy. But if not, let's let's elsewhere and not fool ourselves by thinking that Kennedy has failed.

When we students were asked, donate in our already destitute of money, we were told that we should save time and money and that we should not do it. We were told that the CCOS will save money by cutting down on student employment.

If the library does not cut down on student employment was within the computer, they have not only right to live, but they are also wasteful. David Carter
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